

# Negro, Colonization of - 1924.

## SEPARATE STATE FOR NEGROES URGED

SPRINGFIELD MASS. REPUB

AUGUST 10, 1924

### A Negro State for the Unn?

The setting apart of a group of southeastern states as a semi-independent commonwealth, within the next 100 years or so, as an outcome of the race problem in the United States, was a highly-interesting prophecy in the address at Toronto on Thursday by Prof J. W. Gregory of Glasgow before the British association for the Advancement of Science. Dr Gregory is a distinguished geologist and geographer. Perhaps if he had specialized equally in his history and political science he would have qualified his prediction more sharply than he appears to have done. However, he has based it upon an evident understanding of many of the pertinent facts.

Prof Gregory notes that the white race, comprising one-third of the population of the earth and dominating eight-ninths of its habitable land, has been fast losing its pre-eminence, partly because of the development which the colored races have undergone under white tutelage and instruction. It has lost ground relatively also through miscegenation, as in Portugal and in tropical America. He raises the question whether France, owing to the presence of its black soldiers, may not be subject to the same danger to the purity of its white stock that befel Portugal and which Rome underwent because of its importation of slaves in the days of its decline.

The Teutonic races particularly, notes the professor, are averse to a mingling of the races. Those of them that have a race problem face the alternatives of co-residence without fusion and with complete social separation, the disfranchisement of the colored population as state wards, or the segregation of the different races in separate counties or communities. All of these he holds to be impossible or impracticable in the United States. As a decisive factor of change he looks to the immigration and settlement in the South of agricultural laborers from southern Europe. These, he believes, will mingle freely with the Negroes, eventually peopling the

region largely with a mixed race, jealous of its rights as citizens. He concludes:—

American politics might be determined by the Negro vote. Such a situation would be intolerable to the northern and western states. Hence, to avoid it, they might agree to the southeastern states being formed into a group with a special measure of home rule in some departments of federal jurisdiction. This solution may take a century or more to develop; but the geographical considerations indicate it as the most probable issue from the Negro strength in the southeastern states.

This prophecy is not likely to be subscribed to lightly by observers in this country. The immigration of European laborers to the South has not yet become very significant, nor is there sufficient data upon which to base a prediction as to the probable relation of the immigrants to the Negroes. The influence of white race, comprising one-third of the population of the earth and dominating eight-ninths of its habitable land, has been fast losing its pre-eminence, partly because of the development which the colored races have undergone under white tutelage and instruction. It has lost ground relatively also through miscegenation, as in Portugal and in tropical America. He raises the question whether France, owing to the presence of its black soldiers, may not be subject to the same danger to the purity of its white stock that befel Portugal and which Rome underwent because of its importation of slaves in the days of its decline.

If, nevertheless, Dr Gregory's vision of an ambitious and numerically dominant mulatto race, with a vigorous strain of Latin blood, should be realized in the next 100 years it is not easy to imagine its acceptance of the status proposed. Easier to imagine is its cultural progress to a point where its exercise of full political rights would be accepted by its white fellow-citizens without thought of such a bizarre proposal as a special Negro state of which the Negroes themselves might not desire.

Proposes a Negro City. To the Editor of The State: Letters similar to this are being sent to leading editors throughout the United States asking the newspaper's opinion as to the advisability of founding an exclusive Negro city at some point in the South, where the Negro could demonstrate his fitness for self-government. From this city all other races are to be excluded and the entire government left to the Negro. Officers, such as mayor, city judge, postmaster, policeman and constables, are to be colored. Such a city would be an interesting study and its success would refute the charge that the Negroes, left to govern themselves, would soon degenerate into savagery. My dream city, for lack of a better name, I am calling "Liberty." An effort will be made to found such a city as outlined above, if plans

now under consideration come to maturity and at this time it seems highly probable they will. Hence your opinion, fully expressed, will be duly appreciated. JOE JOHNSTON, 253 S. Herndon St., Memphis, Tenn.

The State has often expressed the opinion—held by all students of Negro character—that the race progresses only in contact with the white race, and the higher the standards, the finer the culture, of the whites whom they strive to emulate, the greater the advance of the Negro. The principle holds, of course, wherever one race is in contact with another more advanced. That even cultured Negroes can advance spiritually or materially, while left entirely to themselves, is contradicted strikingly and pathetically in the experience of Haiti and Liberia during the last one hundred years.

Whether a "Negro city" in the South can demonstrate the Negro's capacity for self-government more successfully than the West Indian and African republics remains to be seen. The proponents of the experiment should remember, however, that those within the shadowy wall of the "dream city of Liberty," will still live and move and have their being under the State and National laws of the dominant race, and can never be very far away from its example.

The experiment is worth making, however, and if the flower of hope shall come to fruition, whatever The State can do, The State will do, with full understanding and sympathy, to advance the interests of a people so sorely in need of help.

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD

## SCIENTIST PREDICTS NEGRO FREE STATE IN SOUTH IN 2024

British Professor Expects That Outcome of Color Problem in U. S.

Another Speaker at Toronto Criticises Hall of Man in N. Y. Museum.

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—Calling "the color line" the problem of the present century. President J. W. Gregory of

the Geographical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science made a prediction of a kind of colored Free State in America about 100 years from now.

The fundamental color problems in all continents were discussed by Dr. Gregory in his paper, which was one of many important contributions to the second sessions of the British Association, which is meeting here with the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as its guests.

Four possible lines of settling the color problem were indicated by Dr. Gregory as follows:

Amalgamation by miscegenation; co-residence without fusion and with complete social separation; the disfranchisement of the colored population as State wards, or the segregation of the different races in separate countries or communities.

After denying that disfranchisement or segregation or deportation was possible, he discussed the color problem in the United States as follows:

"One of the most significant movements in the Southern States is for much of the agricultural work to pass into the hands of immigrants from Southern Europe, while the Negroes, through the restlessness which is the weakest element in their character, tend to settle in the towns. The recent agreement between Italy and Mexico for the settlement of 500,000 Italians in Mexico would provide an additional source for Italian inflow into the Southern States. The feeling against interracial marriage is no so strong among the people of Southern Europe as it is with the Teutons; hence extensive South European immigration into the cotton districts may lead to their future occupation by a hybrid race similar to that of tropical South America.

"This process would render impossible the continued refusal of political and municipal rights to any citizen who has a trace of Negro blood. The colored people would regain the suffrage, and the political developments of the Southern States on normal American lines would be impossible. If the whites in the Southern States be divided between Republicans and Democrats, the Negro vote would hold the balance of power; and owing to the considerable over-representation of the Southern States in proportion to population, American politics might be determined by the Negro vote. Such a situation would be intolerable to the Northern and Western States. Hence, to avoid it, they might agree to the Southeastern States being formed into a group with a special measure of home rule in some departments of Federal jurisdiction.

"This solution may take a century or more to develop; but the geographical considerations indicate it as the most probable issue from the Negro strength in the Southeastern States."

Charles Hill-Tout, an English anthropologist, criticised the Hall of Man exhibit of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, saying that the series of primitive and ape skulls shown there gives a wholly false impression of the human race. He said that the human skull retains a type of other lines. He said that the human skull retains a type of other lines. He said that the human skull retains a type of other lines.

# SEPARATION OF RACES URGED BY SCIENTIST

Theory Offers Only Solution to  
Negro-White Problem, British  
Association Hears

## DECLARES TROPICS HABITABLE

Toronto, Aug. 7.—Concluding a survey of the race problems of the world before the British Association for the Advancement of Science today, Professor J. W. Gregory of Glasgow University challenged the theory that white men could not sustain permanent colonies in tropical climates. He advanced the view that the best solution of relations between whites and negroes lay in the "separate existence as a whole" of those races, with opportunities for individual association and co-operation.

Professor Gregory commended the "White Australia" policy, and urged that that Dominion secure the entire continent as the home of the white race.

Though much had been written to show that tropical climates were unsuitable for people of European races, said Professor Gregory, accepted medical opinion now held that not one of the supposed unfavorable factors, such as heat, humidity, monotony of temperature and the actinic rays of the sun, was in itself an obstacle to white settlement in the tropics. He mentioned colonies in Guayaquil and Brazil as evidence.

After referring to the status of the negro in North America, South America and South Africa, Professor Gregory said the policy of segregation, as advocated by the Nationalists in South Africa, appeared to offer the only plan by which Europeans could maintain a permanent settlement there. He suggested that the tendency for South Europeans to take up farm work in the Southern States of America might lead to the formation of a hybrid race.

### Colonization Scheme

Mr. Hubert Harrison, of New York, brilliant scholar and lecturer, whose work on the lecture field under auspices of the New York Board of Education is recognized as outstanding, appears to be in search of new thrills. Out of his virile mind has come a colonization idea for the American Negroes, if he is correctly

quoted. Mr. Harrison's idea is not original. It has been advanced many times before, by both white and colored people of prominence. His scheme we learn, is for a separate Negro State in the United States. It is in direct opposition to Garvey's African scheme, but not more feasible nor sensible. Nobody talks or thinks about an Irish, Jew, Italian or Chinese State in the United States.

Our brilliant men need to apply their talents toward securing for the masses those rights and immunities guaranteed them under the Constitution as equal American citizens, and forget the separate State home.